



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

Daily paper one year.....\$6.00; Invariably

Weekly.....\$2.50 in advance.

## The Inauguration.

The brevity of President Pierce's Inaugural Address will secure it a careful reading from all who take any, even the slightest interest, in matters of public importance, while the extreme terseness and condensation of its style render any attempt at making an abstract almost impossible. There is not an unnecessary word or sentence, nor anything inserted for display, or the purpose of talking. It is such a plain and manly exhibit as might have been, and was, expected from the new President. He affirms that the policy of his administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil, from expansion. It is not to be disguised that the acquisition of certain possessions, not now within the jurisdiction of the United States, is important, if not essential, for the preservation of our commercial rights, and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious National interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of National faith. The President dwells upon the propriety of a just and peaceful course in our foreign policy, but, at the same time, the most perfect protection must be extended to our citizens abroad, and the most exact justice and respect must be required from all. The citizen must realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for American rights. This part of the Address will strike a responsive chord in the bosom of all who have not approved (and who has) of the course of submission of the late administration, in dealing with Cuban officials, who appeared to possess full authority to commit wrong, or insult, but none to make restitution or redress. In this connection, the Monroe doctrine is emphatically re-affirmed. As regards the bestowal of public offices, the President will recognize no claims save those founded upon diligence, integrity, and capacity; at the same time, that no reasonable man will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibilities, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility, and party prejudice, in positions which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation.

The President expresses his determination to carry out the "Compromise" in its full spirit and strength; he believes that the laws to enforce the rights of the South should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions, as to their propriety, in a different state of society, but fearfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their expostion belongs.

The address is distinguished by purity of diction, and directness of expression, being perfectly free from all those political common-places, which have gone to swell the dimensions, without increasing the strength of so many State papers of recent times. It bears the impress of its author throughout, and exhibits a full confidence in the support of the people who have elevated him to the position he holds, coupled with an humble dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

The day was rather unpropitious—the number assembled in front of the East portico of the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered, and from which the President delivered his Inaugural Address, was about twenty thousand persons. The Address was delivered from memory, in a clear, distinct voice, with an eloquence of delivery, and gracefulness of action, probably never before witnessed on any similar occasion. The President was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheers from the immense assemblage, and when he resumed his seat, the air was, for some time, filled with joyous acclamations.

**FIRE.**—On last Saturday afternoon a negro house, in the Southern part of the town, was burned down.

**ANOTHER.**—Just as we go to press, half past eleven, A. M., the bell gives the alarm of a fire over the River. The Distillery of Mr. J. H. Flanner is now burning, having just caught. The same Distillery was burnt down a few weeks since. A negro man has just been brought over very severely burnt.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

**WE** regret to learn that the appropriation for the Cape Fear River, inserted by the Senate in the Navy Appropriation Bill, was killed in the House on the 3d. On the morning of the 4th, the House Committee of Conference would not agree to it, and the Senate was forced to recede or lose the bill. So the appropriation was finally struck out.

## Riotous Doings at Charlestown, Mass.

Last week, Charlestown, Mass., was near becoming the scene of another religious riot like that in which several years ago, the Ursuline Convent was destroyed. It seems that an Irish girl, named Cochran, aged about 17 years, who had recently changed from being a Catholic, to be a Protestant, disappeared mysteriously from her home in Charlestown, causing much uneasiness to her friends, who spared no efforts to discover her whereabouts. The community became excited upon the subject, upon the supposition that she had been abducted by those whose religious communion she had left, and bills were posted about the streets, calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to religious oppression and imprisonment for opinion's sake," to be held on the eve of the 2d inst. The Irish Catholics became excited, and to prevent a riot, the military were ordered to be ready in readiness; the presses upon the ground of the companies with ball cartridge alone, prevented the Catholico Church from being destroyed. By the 4th, the excitement had subsided in a great degree, and no fears were entertained of any further outbreak.

**RE**—It has been usual upon late occasions, for the President's Message to be placed in the hands of the postmasters at most of the principal points on the great mail routes, to be given to the various newspaper offices as soon as the telegraph should announce the fact of its having been sent in. It would seem that some such arrangement was contemplated, and even partially carried out in the case of the Inaugural Address, of which copies were in the Northern cities, but not in Baltimore, nor any other place South with we can learn. There would seem to have been some unfortunate mismanagement, or misunderstanding about the matter.

**MONEY IN THE TREASURY.**—From the Treasurer's statement, it appears that the net amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, on the 28th ult., was \$95,715,146 86, of which there was in the Depository at Wilmington, \$4,788 39.

**T. J. MORSEY,** Esq., at the last Court, resigned the office of County Solicitor for the County of Sampson, he having served the County in that capacity nearly eight years, having made a most efficient officer. The Magistrates then elected Mr. Almon A. McCoy for the next four years.

**Snow** fell in Boston and Providence on the 6th inst., to the depth of 12 inches.

*Daily Journal, 9th inst.*

**THE CABINET.**—Secretary of the Treasury, James G. Davis; Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis of Miss.; Secretary of the Navy, James E. Dobbin of N. C.; Secretary of the Interior, Wm. McClelland of Mich.; Postmaster General, James Campbell of Pa.; Attorney General, Caleb Cushing of Mass.

**Wm. L. MARSH,** of New York, the Secretary of State, requires little comment, and no introduction; his career in President Polk's Cabinet is well known and remembered, and the ability with which he discharged the responsible duties of Secretary of War during that important period, affords a sufficient guarantee that the country may rely with confidence in his wisdom, experience, and statesmanship. His administrative talents are unrivaled, and he has always proved himself more than equal to the duties of the various stations he has been called to occupy. His nomination gives general satisfaction.

**JAMES GUTHRIE,** of Ky., Secretary of the Treasury, is a leading lawyer of his own State, and the acknowledged leader of the party there. He is spoken of, by the press of all parties, as a gentleman of indomitable energy and untiring industry, and the possessor of talents and character of a high order. Of him the Louisville Democrat says:

"He was and is the leader of the Democracy of this State, and to his energy, foresight and strong appeal to the masses, we may, without the least exaggeration, attribute the adoption of the new Democratic constitution and the success of Gov. Powell, the first Democratic Governor who has presided over the affairs of that State for more than twenty years. Mr. Guthrie is a man of strong mind, great energy of character, and untiring industry, and would fill any place that might be assigned to him with credit to himself and honor to his country. He has grown up with the West, and is identified both in feeling and interest with the growth and prosperity of the Mississippi valley. On the great question which recently agitated the country from one extreme to the other, Mr. Guthrie is perfectly sound and reliable. He clings to the constitution as it is, and demands a strict enforcement of the rights of the Southern States within the Union."

**ROBERT MCLELLAND,** of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior, a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Michigan in 1833, in which State he has held several high positions, being Governor of the State until his recent resignation. He has been twice Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and several times elected to Congress. Next to General Cass, he is the most influential man in his State, or in that section of the Northwest. He is a self-made, hard-working man, and perfectly familiar with the subjects which come under the direction and supervision of the Department of the Interior—such as Indian claims, Indian agencies, and such like.

**C. D. DOBBIN,** of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, is too well known in this State, and especially in this District, to require any remark. He is well known as a leading member of the Democratic party of North Carolina—the party candidate for Senator before the last Legislature. Mr. Dobbin was in Congress some years since, and served with high praise as Speaker of the Legislature of the State. His action in the Baltimore Convention contributed largely to the nomination of General Pierce. No more popular appointment could have been made from this State, where Mr. Dobbin is universally esteemed as a high minded, worthy and able gentleman and a sound lawyer. He will bring all his talents and industry to bear upon the administration of the Navy Department, which, in view of the contemplated increase and reorganization of that branch of the public service, affords an ample field for the display of administrative ability. Mr. Dobbin is still a young man, and comparatively little known beyond the sphere in which he has moved. We predict, that before the expiration of his service, few men will be more widely, or more favorably appreciated.

**James Campbell,** of Pennsylvania, the Postmaster General, is probably the youngest member of the Cabinet—said not to be more than thirty years of age. He is, or was, recently, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and formerly Judge of one of the Courts in Philadelphia. The position which he attained in his own State, at so early an age, speaks well for his talents and energy.—He is spoken of as discreet, cautious, sagacious, well versed, not only in books, but in a knowledge of mankind.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS,** of Mississippi, Secretary of War, is a gentleman, from education and habits, eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the position which he has been called upon to occupy. A graduate of West Point, his military knowledge fits him for acting upon all matters before him, while his actual service has given him practical experience, as well as a brilliant reputation. In politics, Mr. Davis is a State Rights Democrat of the strictest sect, and as a statesman, enjoys a reputation for marked ability.

**CALEB CUSHING,** of Mass., Attorney General, is a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. As a lawyer, he stands remarkably high. The greatness of his abilities are admitted even by his political opponents, who are embittered against him, because, having once acted with them, his convictions caused him to unite with the Democratic party.

Every member of the Cabinet is eminently conservative, and of the same school of politics with the President. It will not doubt prove a unit, and give general satisfaction.

## Railroad Meeting To-Night.

Our readers will find in another column the call of the Magistrate of Police for a public meeting upon the subject of a Railroad connection between this place and Fayetteville. Of course, those who take an interest in these matters will read the article from the Newbern News, which we publish to-day. We do not attach so very much importance to this matter, as some of our friends seem to do. We do not believe sincerely that any movements, which can be made, will seriously interfere with, or injure this place. We have the shortest and best route. We have business and capital already concentrated here. We have business energy and business connections, and all these form for us a vantage ground, from which we can regard with calmness, although not with indifference, the progress of events. It may fairly be presumed that the business and the position built up by the efforts and sacrifices of a whole community are not at the mercy or liable to be seriously affected by the speculative movements of the anonymous agents of an anonymous firm, whose title of Colby & Smith seems to be perfectly unknown to the leading Brokers and Bankers of Wall street, from which they depart. Of course, we place full faith in the subscription to the road from Fayetteville to the Mines; for we have too high an opinion of the Fayetteville gentlemen connected with that enterprise, to suppose for a moment that they have been either deceived themselves, or are instrumental in deceiving others. But we think that too much consequence has, by some, been attached to the movements of these mysterious gentlemen. If a road should be built to Beaufort, what of it? We expect it will be built some time. We have few or no fears for the result; but at the same time, we believe that, so far as the Coal Mines are concerned, the construction of any such road will be rendered unnecessary, by the much shorter route by way of Wilmington.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

We do most sincerely hope that our friends at Washington City have a more pleasant day for the Inaugural ceremonies than we are likely to have here. At this present writing every thing seems to be in sort of transition state, between dust and mud, rising up in a column of the first, and coming slush mud. However, we presume that all things will be properly got through with, and the address of President Pierce reaches its real auditory throughout the country by about Monday. It will no doubt be short. The process of inauguration being over, a syllable will be dropped from the word, which will be easier read *inauguration*—a boring operation which every despiser of patronage must submit to. General Pierce, we have no doubt, will get along with as little trouble as most folks; but trouble, to some extent, he is bound to have. It is the price which all must pay for prominence.

B. Before going to press, we notice that the weather has cleared up, and the day is fine.

Just as we go to press, the guns on the wharf announce that Gen. Pierce has taken the oath of office, and is now PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

OUR RIVER.—We notice in the report of the Senate proceedings of Wednesday last, published in the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, (no paper of later date received North of Washington,) that amendments were made to the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River at Savannah, and in the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington. Although we have received the Union of both Thursday and yesterday, we can find nothing at all of this matter, from which to learn the particulars, either as regards amount, or upon whose motion the appropriation for Wilmington was inserted into the bill. From some cause, the official papers of the Senate—the Union and Intelligencer—are two days behind. We presume we will know all about it to-morrow, or Monday. If it passed the Senate on the 2d, and went to the House on the 3d, the passage of the bill would be certain, with the amendment in it.

The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a propeller frigate, with Ericsson Caloric Engine, was debated and rejected.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

An article appeared in a recent number of the Journal in which we called attention to a sort of transfer of offices by out going partisans to members of the party coming into power, by the legitimate action and choice of Gen. Pierce's administration was sought to be forestalled by those who had throughout been among the most bitter opposers and contemners, alike of the Democratic party and its candidates; and as an instance of this sort of procedure, we alluded to the case of the Postmaster at Washington, and, as we felt bound to do, expressed our opinion against such arrangements in language as plain as the occasion seemed to demand. Yet with the most studied regard for personal feelings and character. This seems very much to have discomposed the nerves of the North State Whig, which, in its issue of the 2d instant, assumes to take us to task, and becomes very funny indeed, repeating the lecture of our firm (incorrectly) about every other line. We must confess that the eager championship of the North State Whig, is not, to our minds, any guarantee of the orthodox Democracy of any movement, and if we had entertained any doubt of the propriety of our course, its remarks would have removed them. It and its worthy assistant here, in reviling us—the anonymous correspondent of the Free Press, are worthy of each other, and their endorsement or their abuse of Democrats have about equal force.

## Street Corner Literature.

The following slips were found posted up upon the corner of one of our Streets and hanged to us. They afford a good specimen of Phonetic Literature:

### LOST ADDS.

A Adds Lost to-day Along the warf mark HB will Pay for Finding—Harry Burgington.

### FOUND.

As I have seen a notice sticking up that an adoe been lost I hereby inform the owner of it that I have found it and the owner can obtain it by calling upon me at any time by giving me a suitable reward—George Merrick

### Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria, arrived at Halifax, 3d instant, having sailed from Liverpool the 19th ult.—Rosing was firm, and Turpentine advancing. See markets.

The political news of England is unimportant.—Her exports have increased nearly \$3,000,000. The money market was tighter. Consols are quoted at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Sixty-eight passengers perished by the sinking of the steamer Victoria, before reported lost off the coast of Ireland.

There is nothing of material interest from France. Napoleon had held a private interview with the Russian minister.

Prospects were favorable for an active spring trade in Paris. Large orders from America had been received.

### Literary and Import from Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Buenos Ayres dates of Jan. 2d have been received. The revolution proved entirely successful. Urquiza having been overthrown.

### Riot in Charlestown, Mass.

In our last we stated, that our river had then risen about twenty feet and still rising. It rose up to within the end of half feet of the August fire of last year. It has since gone down to good boating order. We have heard of no damage by the freshet, and presume little was done further than to retard planting operations.

POULTRY AT HIGH PRICES.—The West Jerseyman says that the New York speculators are in Burlington county, N. J., contracting for poultry of the "capon" species, to be delivered in May, at 25 cents per pound. Anticipation of a throng in the city during the World's Fair, is the reason of this exorbitant price for poultry.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—B. N. Kinyon, Esq., declines the appointment of United Senator to succeed Walter Brooke, tendered him by his excellency Gov. Foote. In transmitting Mr. Kinyon's letter to the Jackson papers for publication, Gov. Foote says:

"Having now made all proper efforts to secure the full representation of the State in the Senate for the twelve months which will ensue the 4th of March next, and these efforts having proved so lamentably abortive, shall take no further steps to attain the desired object, and shall leave the whole matter to the discretion of the good people of the State may decide at the ballot box in November next."

In Bladen county, last week, we learn that negro men hired for upwards of \$200 for eleven months.—And a woman and two very small children sold for upwards of \$1500.—Pay. Observer.

REMOVED OUR STAMPS.—The New Orleans *Advertiser* gives the following version of the late misunderstanding between Pres. King and Gov. Canedo:

"A brief time after Mr. King's arrival at Havana, the Captain General wrote him a very polite note, inquiring when it would suit him to receive a visit from His Excellency, Senor Canedo. Mr. King replied, naming a day and hour.

The day came, and Mr. King, though very unwell, dressed with more than usual care to receive his distinguished visitor, and prepare in other ways for an occasion which was of no small importance. Moments slipped away; half-hours and hours, and finally, just as the invalid host, wearied out and annoyed, was about to retire in dashed, with much noise and ceremony, and many profound bows, a uniformed, niguilleted and gold-edged "adjutant," who, after many polite phrases, informed Mr. King that the Captain General was very sorry—much grieved—overflow of business—imperative duties &c. &c.—hoped to be excused—would His Excellency name another day and hour when His High Mightiness, Senor Canedo, could wait on him.

His Excellency regretted that the Captain General had so much pressing business, &c., and would name such a day and hour for the much desired interview.

Out went the "adjutant," with smiles, bows, and courteous phrases.

The second day for the interview came; Mr. King again prepared to receive his powerful visitor; again was disappointed; again after a long delay, came the bespangled "adjutant" with the same bows and speeches, and the same excuses, and the same request that His Excellency would name a day, &c.

Much to the astonishment of the polite "adjutant," he received an answer to the effect that Mr. King was in very bad health, and the Captain General need not trouble himself to visit him.

"Order my carriage immediately!" the Captain General is reported to have said when this cut information reached him. With the usual state display, he proceeded to call on Mr. King. It was rather late and the latter was preparing to retire for the night. The Spanish sentinel sent up his card, and was very much indisposed and could not receive the Captain General. The latter then asked to see Mr. King's secretary. The secretary had gone to bed, and neither could receive the Captain General. Departure of the latter in no pleasant mood.

M.—And Scott was elected, eh?

A.—Yes, in a horn—but Pierce got all the votes in all the States but two. [That was the report.] badly beat us that? What could have done it?

M.—Ah, the election over is it? Who were the candidates?

A.—Well, the principal candidates were Gen. Scott, of the army, and Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire.

M.—Umph, enough to beat any man!—[Exit.]

THE JEWISH CHIEF.	1000 Gold Dollars.	1000 Gold Dollars.
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